

Responsibility

The Program Manager for Chemical Demilitarization (PMCD), Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., is assigned responsibility for the Chemical Stockpile Disposal Program. Huntsville Center is responsible by agreement with PMCD and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Headquarters, Washington, D.C., for being the Life Cycle Project Manager for design, equipment acquisition, equipment installation, and facility construction for the chemical demilitarization facilities under contract and those yet to be awarded. The U.S. Army Operations Support Command, Rock Island, Ill., is the contracting agency.

For more information regarding the Corps of Engineers' Chemical Demilitarization program, contact:
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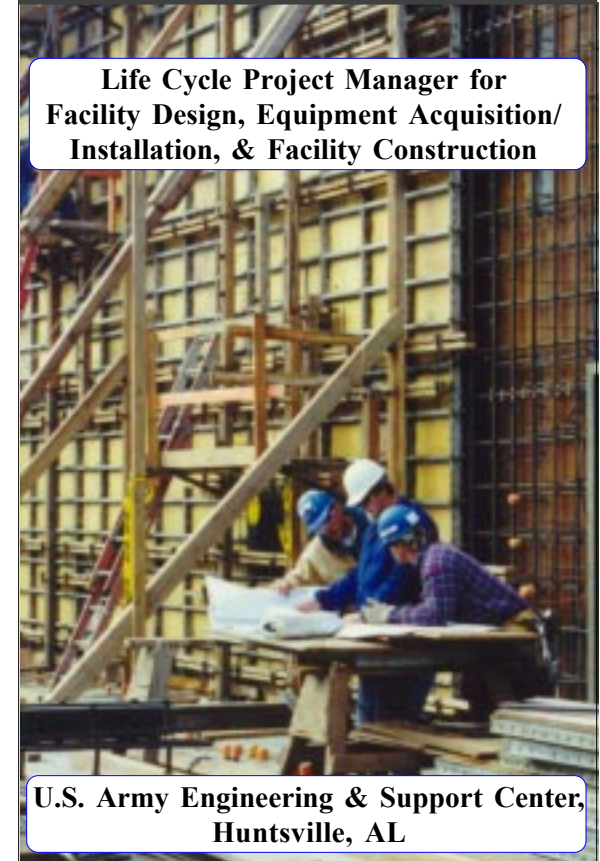
US Army Corps
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CHEMICAL DEMILITARIZATION: **CONSTRUCTING A SAFER TOMORROW**

Life Cycle Project Manager for
Facility Design, Equipment Acquisition/
Installation, & Facility Construction

U.S. Army Engineering & Support Center,
Huntsville, AL



Background

The Department of Defense (DoD) was directed by Congress through Public Law 99-145 as the government agency responsible for destruction of the chemical weapons stockpile. To comply with treaty agreements and a congressional mandate, destruction of these weapons must be complete by 2007.

Program Status

Incineration was selected as the baseline disposal process. Disposal operations are nearing completion at the pilot facility on [Johnston Atoll](#) (JACADS) in the South Pacific and are successfully underway at the first of eight facilities in the continental United States - [Deseret Chemical Depot, Utah](#).

■ [Anniston Chemical Activity, Ala.](#) — The Army awarded a contract for construction and operation of the facility in February 1996 to Westinghouse, now The Washington Group. An environmental permit application to comply with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act was approved by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management in June 1997. Construction began in June 1997 and is about 90% complete.

■ [Umatilla Chemical Depot, Ore.](#) — The Army awarded a contract for construction and operation of the facility in February 1997 to the Raytheon Demilitarization Company, now The Washington Group. After a limited notice to proceed period, construction began in June 1997. Construction is about 87% complete.

■ [Pine Bluff Chemical Activity, Ark.](#) — The construction and operation contract was awarded in July 1997 to the Raytheon Demilitarization Company, now The Washington Group. After environmental permits were granted by the state of Arkansas, construction began in January 1999 and is about 32% complete.



■ [Newport Chemical Depot, Ind., and Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.](#) — An alternative technology for disposal has been chosen for these two sites. In December 1996, the Army recommended neutralization technology followed by secondary processing for the destruction of chemical agent stored without explosives in bulk containers. In October 1998, a contract for the Edgewood facility was awarded to Bechtel National, Inc. In February 1999, a contract for the Newport facility was awarded to Parsons Infrastructure. Construction is about 17% complete at Newport and 20% complete at Aberdeen.

■ [Pueblo Chemical Depot, Col., & Blue Grass Chemical Activity, Ky.](#) — These two projects have been placed on hold by congressional mandate in order to study alternative technologies to destroy their stockpiles. Congress has prohibited DoD from obligating construction funds for these two sites until 180 days after an alternative technology effectiveness report has been submitted to Congress. DoD created a program to identify and demonstrate no less than two technologies for destroying assembled chemical weapons at the Pueblo and Blue Grass sites.

Russian Chemical Weapons Destruction Program

[Shchuch'ye Destruction Facility](#) — The U.S. government has committed to assist the Russian Federation in the destruction of their chemical weapons. In December 1996, the Huntsville Center awarded a contract to manage, conduct research and development, design, and construct facilities to assist Russia in execution of its chemical weapons destruction program. Construction is scheduled to start in 2001 and be completed in 2006. The U.S. is also supporting a joint technical evaluation of Russia's proposed destruction method of neutralization followed by bituminization.

[Moscow Central Analytical Laboratory](#) — A contract was awarded in November 1996 to renovate and equip an existing analytical laboratory in Moscow to conduct chemical agent monitoring in support of the chemical weapons destruction program. The laboratory was completed in April 2000.